BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1859. NO. 15.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.

He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILMINGTON BOOK BINDERY.

(Basement of New "Journal Building.")

P. HEINSBERGER, PROPRIETOR.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to the Binding of Periodicals, also Music, Law and Medical Books. All kind of Ruling executed with neatness and despatch; and Blankbooks of any pattern manufactured at reasonable prices.
Oct. 28th, 1859 9-3m

OWEN & YARBROUGH

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.

☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 45, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

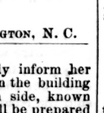
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[51-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.



EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that three slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$150 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th. 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.

All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Consignments of produce will receive prompt personal attention. D. M. FOYLES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 11-tf

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

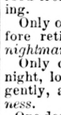
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT*, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

For Sale and to Let.

THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE

IN ALL EASTERN CAROLINA for sale, containing about 1400 acres of Land, lying in the counties of Duplin and Sampson, and within two miles of Fsison's Depot. Those wishing to purchase will confer with the subscriber on the premises. GEORGE W. HUPHAM.
Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-4t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.



I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about

4,400 *ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS.* Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Marion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command $10 to $20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.

The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.

To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.
THOS. W. BEATY,
Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.
Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-tf.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to
Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the County Court, to me issued from November Term, 1859, I will sell, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Monday the 2d day of January, 1860, the Slaves allotted to George S. Cromartie in the division of the Slaves of James Cromartie, deceased, by the Commissioners therefor appointed by said Court, upon a credit of six months, requiring bond with approved security.
A. K. CROMARTIE, *Commissioner.*
December 1st, 1859. 14-ts

FOR SALE.

806 ACRES OF LAND lying on Black River in the upper part of New Hanover County.—

Said land contains about 300 acres of good farming land, about 150 of which are cleared and under fence.—Also, about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes lying within one and a half miles of the River. There is also a good dwelling with six rooms and all necessary out houses. If not previously disposed of, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday, 16th day of December.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
O. FENNELL, Jr.
Dec. 1. 14-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation and Land, where he now lives, five miles above Long Creek Bridge, and 1 mile East of the Sampson Road; containing 362 acres, about fifty of which is cleared, and some of that very good swamp Land, tolerable good Turpentine and Shingle Timber in abundance, with all the necessary buildings about a Plantation in good repair. Persons wishing to buy will please call soon, as I am determined to sell. I deem it unnecessary to give a full discription of the Land, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
J. F. CROOM.
Nov. 23. 13-6t.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.

For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., Nov. 17, 1859. 12-5tw.

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT PLANTATION FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the West side of the North East branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, and three miles from the Railroad, known as the

VATTS, OR FERRY PLANTATION.

The Lands are underlaid with the best of marl, and well adapted to the growth of Cotton or Pea Nuts. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, of as good Land as there is in the county, with a good Dwelling and out-houses, Negro Quarters, Stables and Barn, the last two, new framed buildings, immediately on the bank of the River.

If not sold before, the Land, Team and Farming Utensils, of all descriptions, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of December.

TERMS.—The Land will be sold for one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with approved note bearing interest.

For further information, apply to LEVIN LANE, or
WM. W. LANE, Agent.
Tarboro' Southerner and Newbern Progress, copy weekly until otherwise ordered.
October 14th, 1859—7-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut. and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.

The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.

The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.

On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT!
AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR AGENTS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS OF
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Containing his most Celebrated Orations,
A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, LL.D.

In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.

We present all these treasures in this volume, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, $1 75; handsomely embossed leather, $2 00.

Sample copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of subscription price.

Circular, giving contents of the work, and Catalogue of my Publications, will be sent free upon application. Address DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 16, 1859. 3-3m

Schools.

Jefferson Academy, Duplin County, N. C.

WM. L. MILLER, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

THE OBJECT of this School is to prepare young men for the University or any College, or for the active duties of life.

Terms per session of five months.

Tuition in English Branches,.....$15 00
" " Classics and Mathematics,..... 20 00
" " Advanced Classics and Mathematics,..... 25 00

Board eight dollars per month.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Lewis W. Green, DD., Danville, Ky.; Rev. J. R. Wilson, DD., Augusta, Ga.; Prof. C. S. Venable, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. A. A. Rice, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. F. Dowdell, Chambers, County, Ala.; Hons. P. Powell & D. A. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va.; Profs. Winston & Strange, Richmond, Va.; Profs. Martin & Holladay, Hampden Sidney, Va.; Rev. Jno. B. Sheaver, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rev. Elias Harrison, DD., Alexandria Va.; Rev. T. V. Morse, DD., Richmond, Va.; and Caleb S. Hallowell, High School, Alexandria, Va.

For further information address the Principal, Branch's Store, Duplin Co., N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-6t-w

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.
HIGH POINT, N. C.

S. LANDER,.....PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SPRING SESSION of 1860, will begin on the 9th of January. It will be the aim of the Principal to carry out as far as may be, the plans of the original Proprietor, by whose recent death the Institution has fallen into his hands. The benevolent feature of the School, forces him to require strict compliance with the Terms published below. Worthy poor young ladies wishing an education are invited to correspond with him.

RATES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.—Board, exclusive of lights, $40; Regular Tuition, $10 to $15; Incidental Tax, $1; Latin or French, $5; Music on Piano, or Guitar, $20; other Branches at reasonable rates.

TERMS.—Fifty dollars required in advance; the balance at the close of the Session. Books, Stationary, and Candles, furnished at low rates for cash on delivery. Pupils are not allowed to make accounts.

For further information, address the Principal.
Nov. 23, 1859. 13-$5*

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to
BENJ. A. SPEIRS,
Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t* Murfreesboro', N. C.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.

The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.

For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

General Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of land warrant for eighty acres, numbered 31,316, issued to John Barnhill, private in Captain ——'s company of North Carolina Militia in the war of 1812.

The original warrant was issued under the Act of Congress, passed Sept. 28th, 1850, and was lost some time during the year 185—, on its transmission by mail from the Commissioner of Pensions, to the undersigned, agent for the claimants. A further description of said warrant cannot be given, owing to its loss, and the absence of the subsequent letter of the Commissioner, giving the date of its issue, &c.
JOHN A. RICHARDSON, *Attorney.*
Nov. 8th 1859. 11-6t.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Sampson, and New Hanover. Office on Front street, second door South Bank of Cape Fear, where one of them can always be found.
A. EMPIE. Jr.,
Sept. 28.—20-1m— -3m D. C. ALLEN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—**Beware of Runners** and **Hackmen**, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

P. ARMSTRONG'S

PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.
H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH.

More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.

FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleansing type.—It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.

Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4 and 6 pound cans.

Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brookly, and sold by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
181 Pearl Street, New York.
October 7th, 1859—6-1y.

KEROSENE OIL!
THE NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

Announce that, having made great improvements in the manufacture of Kerosene, they are now enabled to offer it to the Trade at

A REDUCED PRICE.

The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the subjoined table, the result of a photometrical examination, by ED'D N. KENT, Esq., of New York, Chemist, and dated Feb. 3, 1856.

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Quantity of Light from an equal measure of Oil.	Price of the Oil per Gallon.	Cost of an equal Amount of Light.
Kerosene	Kerosene.....	13.689	2.435	$1 00	$ 4 10
Camphene.....	Camphene.....	5.625	1.299	63	4 85
Whale Oil.....	Solar.....	1.892	833	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.....	Solar.....	1.640	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.....	Solar.....	2.025	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid..	Large Wick..	553	300	87	29 00

Reliable orders from the Trade, by Mail or Telegraph, filled, on application to AUSTENS, Agents,
93 Pearl Street, N. Y.

KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufacturers' Prices, of all the New York Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, Camphene and Burning Fluid Manufacturers and Dealers in Lamps.

N. B.—KEROSENE is the trade-mark of the Kerosene Oil Co., and all persons are cautioned against using the said traid-mark for other oils.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-3m

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 26th, 1858 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13th, 1859, being Tuesday of Court week, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, March 8th, 1860; and also for the appointment of delegates to a District Convention to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be fixed upon, to select delegates to represent this district in the next National Democratic Convention:—Also to appoint a Democratic Executive Committee for this County.

New Hanover County Democratic Meeting Next Week.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Democratic State Executive Committee, we have published for some time past a call for a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, to be held on Tuesday next, being Tuesday of December County Court. The objects of this meeting are the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, to meet in Raleigh in the beginning of March—to a district Convention to be held in this district at some time and place yet to be indicated, the district convention to appoint delegates to represent the district in the National Democratic Convention at Charleston. Farther, the State Executive Committee has suggested the appointment of County Committees for local executive purposes—five is the number suggested for each of these county committees to consist of, but that of course must be a matter to be decided by circumstances. An Executive Committee ought not to be too large, as then a majority of its members could never be got together. We trust that the matter of an efficient Executive Committee will be promptly attended to. The calling of meetings of the party, and the duty of taking the initiative in other matters of the kind, in the absence of a definite organization or authority for the purpose, necessarily devolves upon the conductors of the Democratic press, carrying with it an amount of responsibility which they ought not to be called upon to bear, and sometimes an appearance of authority which they most certainly have no desire to assume. The more every movement reflects the actual will of the party or its regularly constituted organizations, and the less that of particular individuals, no matter who these individuals may be, the better will it be for the Democratic cause.

In connection with the meeting to be held next Tuesday, we wish to say a few words in advance, in order that the suggestions made may be before the people in time to be considered. We have published for a meeting strictly for the purposes suggested by the State Executive Committee, and we have called it in December, because no other court would intervene before the meeting of the State Convention. But the primary meeting to organize for County purposes has invariably been held at March Court. In the absence of any express action, the established custom of the Democratic party must be regarded as authority, and we felt that we had no right to depart from this custom, by including the consideration of County matters among the objects mentioned in the call for the meeting to be held on Tuesday next. Without wishing to obtrude our views, we must think that it would be decidedly advisable to leave County matters until the usual time. We question if half the people have thought about them. County Conventions are never held before the latter end of May, or the beginning of June, for there is, in truth, no necessity for a very long time to enable candidates to visit every precinct in the County.

We only desire our readers to think over these things, willing to obey the will of the majority, but anxious to have that will fairly expressed.

We trust that the attendance from all parts of the County may be full. There is nothing like getting the people together.

Congress.

The mails bring us some details of the doings in Congress on Monday, in addition to those received yesterday by telegraph. The result of the first and only vote was as follows:—Grow, of Pa., (Republican) 43; Sherman, of Ohio, (Republican) 66; Bocock, of Va., (Democrat) 86; Boteler, of Va., (Southern Opposition) 14; Davis, of Indiana, (anti-Lecompton Democrat) 2; Phelps, of Missouri, (Democrat) 1; Gilmer, of N. C., (Southern Opposition) 3; Nelson, 5; Adrian, 2; Hill, 1; Hickman, 1; Pennington, 1; H. Clark, 1; McQueen, 1. The unclassified names, with the exception of Hill, Nelson and McQueen, appear to be anti-Lecompton Democrats. The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that Mr. Gilmer voted for Mr. Bocock, as did also the Douglas Democrats from Illinois.

Mr. Grow withdrew after the first ballott. The probabilities are that Sherman will be able to gather enough strength to make him Speaker this week.

The following are the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Clark, of Missouri:

WHEREAS, Certain members of this House now in nomination for Speaker, did endorse and recommend a certain book, hereinafter mentioned, therefore

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments contained in the book, "The Impending Crisis of the South," prepared or written by H. R. Helper, are insurrectionary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquility of the country.

Resolved, That no member of this House who has recommended it or the compend of the same, is fit to be Speaker of this House.

This resolution, on the reading of it, was applauded by some of the Southern members.

No action was had, and the House adjourned. The real object in offering the resolution was, we suppose, to delay a vote until all the members had arrived, which they would probably do by next day.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

Brownism.

The Virginia papers are filled with accounts of the execution of John Brown and the circumstances attendant thereon. There was really nothing peculiar about it save the military precautions, the whole surrounding district being under martial law.

Brown's wife saw him the day before. Their meeting was affectionate enough but no tear was shed.

Before Brown went out to execution he parted with the other prisoners, being taken to the cells of the negroes Copeland and Green. He gave each of them a quarter and told them to stand up like men and not betray their friends. To Cooke, he said "you have made false statements." This Cooke denied. To Coppie he made some similar remark, also to Stevens. Hazlitt he said he did not know. He was dropped as people usually are—died as they usually die on the gallows—a bold bad man, but perhaps sincere in his fanaticism.

The execution of Brown was the occasion of much blasphemous talking at all sorts of points North. They had meetings at Cheever's Church in New York. At Albany they fired a hundred guns, and it was a day of fasting and howling among the negroes. An attempt to toll the bell of the Town Hall at Manchester, New Hampshire, was promptly stopped by the mayor, who punished one person who would not desist by pitching him neck and crop through the scuttle.

A "John Brown meeting" in Philadelphia on Friday last, fared badly. The impious tone of the speakers, mostly ministers, revolted the feelings of the audience, who broke up with cheers for Gov. Wise, for Virginia, the President of the United States, etc. The thing had been overdone, and the people could not stand it. It would be a mistake to think that the Northern people sympathise with the blatant abolitionists, and the outrageous conduct of these latter may work good by arousing decent men to oppose them.

☞ Mrs. Doane, widow of the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, died at Florence on the 10th November, aged over 70 years.

A Few Additional Remarks—Messrs. Holmes & Robinson's Stage Line—The South and the Issue—A Union Fair, etc.

In the hurry of getting to press on Saturday we were forced to curtail our notice of the Fair at Clinton, and of the speech delivered on that occasion by Mr. Meares, also to omit some suggestions and collateral remarks.

On marked sign of improvement deserves notice—the stage line between Warsaw and Fayetteville; Messrs. Holmes & Robinson have put on new and handsome coaches and good teams. Everybody speaks of the line as remarkably well managed. Of course that part between Warsaw and Clinton was very much crowded during the Fair. We suppose the upper end, from Clinton to Fayetteville, was also crowded. Mail failures are now unknown, or nearly so. The plank road from Warsaw to Clinton is in better order than we had expected to see it; not that it is exactly as smooth as a newly laid floor, but then, as a general thing plank roads have sunk so rapidly, that when one is kept up even measurably, we feel that somebody deserves credit.

On Friday, between eleven and twelve o'clock John Brown was executed. Of the vast concourse present on the grounds few, if any, but would have given their own services, if called for, to see that the laws of a Southern State were executed against a violator of her soil and an enemy of her institutions. While this was evidently the feeling there was the utmost calmness—little or no reference to the subject. It was looked upon as a matter of course. We never knew so determined or so united a feeling pervading the South, and never witnessed as little superficial excitement in its expression. People say little because they mean all they say—the time for mere talking is over. We think most people would like to see Wm. H. Seward nominated by the Northern Oppposition, which means the Black Republicans, for the reason that the issue would then be made so plainly that he who runs might read. There is a desire to get at the root of the matter at once. If things must come to a rupture let us know it, and the sooner the better. A different class of people are aroused on this subject now, from the professional fire-eaters of former times, who were willing to denounce others as untrue to the South and the rights of the States, but also ready, themselves, to take any crumb that might fall from the Federal platter, and to be very silent during the process of swallowing. Thinking men now begin to regard a dissolution as an approaching necessity, and a most painful necessity at that; for we take it that no man can recur to the high hopes that the Union once inspired—to the swelling pride that he once felt in the grandeur and progress of the United States—yea, that he fain would still feel—without turning with painful anxiety to the future, whether that future present to him a dissevered Union or a violated Constitution. It is thus that thinking men must look—they must wish to make one effort more—they must still hope that when the issue is distinctly made, the terrible alternative of disunion or dishonor may be avoided. Resolved as they are to choose disunion before dishonor, it could only be as the choice of evils. The country is fast becoming two nations. The North and the South are drifting farther apart than Great Britain and the colonies did before the latter proclaimed themselves independent States. Mutual exasperation is taking the part of mutual love and confidence. And yet with the migratory habits of the American people they are more mixed and intermingled than any other nation. The young man from the far North may seek and often *does* seek his fortunes in the far South, and like Quitman, S. S. Prentiss and others, becomes perhaps, a representative man of the section of his adoption.—Time, residence, association, the ties of family, make him to all intents and purposes a Southern man. He and his family are on one side of the line—brothers, sisters, relatives on the other, perhaps. This is no fancy sketch, no isolated case. Let any man think if it is. Think of the long line of frontier between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States—the family connections that have arisen, to be replaced, it may be, by family feuds. Think of the effects of civil war between people equally brave and high spirited; for, although most abolitionists are cowards, the body of the Northern are *not*—history shows *that*.

There is then reason for pause when people come to look the alternatives calmly in the face, and there is something ominous in the present apparent lull, combined with so much settled resolution. People have looked the alternatives calmly in the face, have paused and have made up their minds.

We have run on with this train of reflection, farther than we intended. Let us turn to another matter—a Union Fair. It will be remembered that we suggested this last year. This year, we saw at Clinton, gentlemen from Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Onslow, Duplin, and a good many from New Hanover, and all were anxious for the holding of a ground Union Fair at Wilmington, say next Fall. We understand that T. D. McDowell, Esq., advocated this movement at Robeson. He was looked for at Clinton—but did not get there.—We *must* develope agriculture in all our counties, to try and arrest the drain of labor and capital, which makes in a steady stream to Mississippi. The returns of cotton in Duplin and Sampson, show what can be done.—The progress of these counties in every respect, is an argument in favour of Fairs and Agricultural Societies. New Hanover ought to bestir herself. Wilmington has a deep interest in the country. Her life depends upon the prosperity of agriculture in the counties. The forest must give out, and the products of agriculture, must take the place of the products of the forest, or our commerce must languish, and our prosperity fail. Let Wilmington go at least as far as Newbern, for a Union Fair. The fair there was quite successful, we understand.

There were at the Sampson Fair several articles worthy of mention but not entitled to a premium under the rules of the Society. Among these there was a piano exhibited by Mr. Pirsson, of Wilmington—a very convenient and tastefully got up medicine chest, exhibited by Mr. Lippitt—some three sewing machines, which were the centres of so many fashionably dressed ladies that we could not see them. We learn that there were some very good machines from this place.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Congress.

The Senate and House of Represenatives meet to-day in their respective Chambers in the Capital at Washington. When the President's message will be sent in is more than any one can say, or even safely guess. It is true the Senate is always organized, the Vice-President being *ex-officio* presiding officer of that body, but the House of Representatives being a new body cannot be regarded as organized or prepared for business until a Speaker is elected. In the meantime the House is called to order by the Clerk of the last House.

The regular caucusses are usually held on Saturday night. We may hear something in our despatch to-day. No party, or section of a party, has a clear majority, and such is the composition of parties that no one knows how the minor sections, to wit the Forney Democrats and South Americans, will go. A letter from Washington City, dated on Friday, says that then the Republicans felt confident of electing their speaker. The talk has been that Forney is to be made Clerk. Subsequent accounts say that on Saturday the Republicans were less confident. As already stated we have not yet heard the result of the Saturday night caucusses. If they are telegraphed, they may throw some light on the subject.—We look for a stormy session.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

SALE AT ROCKY POINT.—We are requested to state that persons who wish to attend the sale at Rocky Point, on the 10th inst., can leave here by the accommodation freight train at 6 o'clock in the morning. Conveyances will be in attendance at Rocky Point Depot.

North Carolina Cotton.

We have learned some facts in reference to the amount of cotton carried over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in the first two months of the fiscal years commencing Oct. 1st, 1858 and 1859, respectively, which not only exhibits a decided increase in the number of bales carried, but a gratifying change in the direction which the trade is taking. Thus:

1859—to Weldon,	
Oct. 1st to Oct. 31st,	2,437
Nov. 1st to Nov. 30th,	4,007— 6,460
1859—to Wilmington,	
Oct. 1st to 31st,	1,691
Nov. 1st to 30th,	4,333— 6,024
Total for two months, 1859,	12,464
1858—to Weldon,	
Oct. 1st to 31st,	3,953
Nov. 1st to 30th,	1,946— 5,899
1858—to Wilmington,	
Oct. 1st to 31st,	3,000
Nov. 1st to 30th,	1,761— 4,761
Total for two months, 1858,	10,660
Increase in 1859,	1,804

This shows a very handsome gain for Wilmington as against Weldon. Thus, in 1858, the number of bales carried to Weldon in two months, showed an excess of 1,138 over the number carried to Wilmington; while in the corresponding two months of 1859, the excess in favor of Weldon and a Virginia market, is only 316.

One year more, and a still more gratifying change will be shown, and if not all, certainly the larger share of the cotton carried over the road, will come to Wilmington, as it should—the advantage in prices paid being now in favor of this place. However, it takes some time to break up old habits, and prejudices in favor of Virginia markets, and especially Petersburg.

☞ In order that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, may be the better understood, we may state that a new edition of Helper's infamous book has been circulated at the North, and that in this edition the mask of moderation is wholly thrown off, and war to the knife proclaimed, not simply against slavery, but against slaveholders personally. To show the *animus*, we copy the following, which is proclaimed as

"*The Banner to stand or die by.*"

1. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South.
2. Ineligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders; never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of human slavery.
3. No co-operation with pro-slavery politicians; no fellowship with them in religion: no affiliation with them in society.
4. No patronage to pro-slavery merchants; no guestship in slave-waiting hotels; no fees to pro-slavery lawyers; no employment to pro-slavery physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.
5. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.
6. Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to pro-slavery newspapers.
7. The greatest possible encouragement to free white labor.

A circular recommending and endorsing this thing has been signed by the Governor of New York, Weed, Greely, etc., and by seventy Black Republican members of Congress.

☞ The two book-pedlars, Miller and Coe, recently taken up in Salisbury as dangerous characters, tampering with slaves, etc., were brought up last week before Judge Heath, and after examination discharged. Their faults, if any, proceeded from ignorance.

☞ Tuesday we saw a new cart, combining the properties of cart and scale. The cart will hold and weigh one ton; but it will also weigh any less amount It appears to be quite accurate. It was made in Philadelphia and belongs to Messrs. Loeb & Swarzman, who use it for the delivery of coal.

☞ The remains of John Brown were carried through Philadelphia on Saturday, on their way to Essex county, New York, where they will be interred.—There was quite a crowd to await their arrival from Baltimore. This crowd appears from the account of the *Bulletin* to have been mostly composed of negroes, with a very few whites mixed up.

☞ County Court for Brunswick County, is held this week in Smithville. The gathering is deprived of that painful interest, which it would have derived, from the execution of young John Simmons, by the pardon granted by the Governor. We learn that the jury who in accordance with the rigid rules of law, returned a verdict of guilty, joined in recommending him as a proper object of Executive clemancy.

Military Improvement.

We would call attention to the communication in to-day's Journal, signed "State Rights." The best way to prevent difficulties is to be prepared for them.

The name of the writer of the communication in question will readily suggest itself to all who take an interest in the matter under discussion. With the suggestion of the name, will come the assurance of the high qualifications of the writer for the discharge of the duties he voluntarily and disinterestedly offers to assume.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.—This morning we met four horses covered up and evidently running animals. We see by the Petersburg *Express*, of yesterday, that Mr. Doswell's horses, Planet, Exchequer, Fannie Washington, and Nicholas I., passed through that city on Saturday evening for Charleston and other Southern cities, where all of them have important engagements to fulfil. We shouldn't wonder if these were the quadrupeds we met this morning taking their "constitutional."

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

Goldsboro Female College.

We learn from a friend in Goldsboro, that the above School is more flourishing now than ever before. We are glad to know it.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I read with much pleasure the communication signed "States Rights," which appeared in your paper of yesterday, and think that the thanks of the community are due to its author. His suggestions are wise and patriotic, and should be speedily reduced to practice. The necessity for an efficient military organization has been reluctantly forced upon the attention of our people for some time past and is now apparent to every one, although there still exists a false conservatism among us; for, while some self-complacent persons are disposed to cast ridicule upon the very natural excitement prevalent at the South, there are still others who seem inclined to deprecate even the appearance of armed preparation for any emergency. Like "States Rights," I, also, disclaim the title of alarmist or disunionist, but the time for *action*, of some sort, has arrived, and still North Carolina seems determined to deserve her old name of "Rip Van Winkle."—We are in a condition of apathy. It is idle to talk about the eagerness with which every man would sieze his musket *in case of actual necessity*. As long as that necessity is within the range of *possibilites*, is it the part of wisdom to sit with folded hands, waiting the issue unprepared, and without even the *skill* requisite for proper preparation? The spirit (or want of it) which would prompt such a course, is the same against which the "forest-born Demosthenes" warned when he said, "gentlemen may cry *peace, peace*." The wisest and the best men in the country are alarmed, and their fears are justified by the condition of the country. It is impossible for matters to grow worse without producing the great catastrophe, and, even if the bonds of union shall withstand this last great strain, we all know from experience, that, like the man of four score years, "their strength will then be but weakness." But, no matter what may be the result of the storm which now lowers over us—whether it pass away, and leave us in the sunlight of peace and prosperity, or burst upon us in all its fury—we should be alike prepared, to enjoy the one, or defy the other.

Let the young men, therefore, of this section respond in a proper manner to the patriotic, and disinterested call of "States Rights," and let those more advanced in life encourage the movement by their sanction and approval, not if employers, begrudging the little time that the service of the country may withdraw those in their employment from attention to their immediate private business, and we will have a legion worthy of guarding the honor, and perpetuating the historic character of

CAPE FEAR.

☞ The Queen of James the II., asked her confessor if she might "paint." "Certainly," said the good man, "but not to excess; only on one cheek!"

Editors of the Journal:

GENTLEMEN—Can we not take the present occasion—the long winter evenings before us—to *improve* our military—the young men that should constitute the guard—the elite troops of the town and country—in their military education? The writer of this, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, and for fifteen years an officer in the army, grateful for the benefits his country has conferred, will, with much pleasure, assist, if desired, in instructing the young men who desire to join the Companies *now* in existence, or in the formation of new ones. There are many others who can aid this cause, and he would suggest to them and you to call the attention of the public to the subject.

A mounted company ought to be organized, and maintained in the town and country together. A battery of "Prairie Artillery" would be a powerful arm, and the whole body of Volunteers, organized into a "Legion," or Light Battalion, would give this Lower Cape Fear region a respectable guard.

The writer is no "alarmist," or disunionist, but one who desires to aid a good cause—the *improvement* of the troops of his adopted State—by assisting to *instruct*—not to *command; he has no leisure time for that.* We have an abundance of men and material for the organization of a suitable military guard. Then let all join and make a "Cape Fear Legion" worthy of STATES RIGHTS.

Wilmington, Dec. 5th.

Correspondence of the Daily Journal.

WILSON, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: The great fundamental principle of constitutional equality, the right of State sovereignties to establish and maintain, undisturbed, their own peculiar institutions, has met with open hostility on the borders of a sister State, within a few weeks past. Startling as is the fact, it is nevertheless a record in the history of the Confederacy. No longer can it be said that peace remains in sectional view. The blow against the rights of the South to a peaceful enjoyment of her institutions, has been dealt, and the blood of civil commotion shed upon the soil that claims the birth and ashes of the father of our country. Friday next, will hang in expiation! till he is DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!! the first man (John Brown) who dared to raise the battle-axe in hostility against the institution of slavery upon Southern soil, let the whole South cry *amen!* And let his fate be a premonition to his coadjutors and sympathisers.

If in this event, hostilities should begin between the two wings of the republic, the South is ready. The clanking of arms have already been heard, and once the tocsin is heard, to arms! she will toll the death knell to Black Republicanism, upon Southern soil. She has shed her blood and treasure in common with her Northern brethren, in the acquisition of territorial wealth. She has yielded quietly to an unequal distribution to save the Union. And she feels no longer obligated to sacrifice her rights and property—nor submit to aggressions upon her institutions. Let the worst come, she is ready. Her voice has been UNION! UNION!! but if dissolution must inevitably take place, she is prepared to meet it, and take her position in an independent union or confederacy.

FESTO.

From the New York Dry Goods Reporter.
Cotton Manufatures.—No. 1.

In treating this subject, our aim will be to present the views of some of our best practical manufacturers; and we shall not scruple to avail ourselves of any information which can be obtained; believing that secrecy which for so long a period veiled this branch of industry was unfortunate for its growth—and that no impulse can be given towards the extension of manufacturing in this country, so effectual, as the general dissemination of practical knowledge on the subject. And while we may adopt those theories of Baine, Ure, and other scientific writers, which experience has proved practical, we shall not consider it necessary to give authorities, but hold ourselves responsible for the correctness of the views advanced.

In order to understand the theory and practice of Cotton Spinning, not only a thorough appreciation must be had of the peculiar operations and capacity of each machine for working cotton, but some of the characteristics of the fibre should be known. The commonly received opinion that there are beards on the fibre, which acting on each filament, gives it the property of cohesion, and thus renders it susceptible of being spun into firm uniform twists—is erroneous. It derives this property, according to the best authorities, from the smoothness, tenacity, flexibility, elasticity, peculiar length and spiral form of the filament.

The investigations of scientific men show, that when the cotton is viewed through a powerful microscope it appears to consist of transparent glassy tubes, flattened and twisted round their own axis; a section of the filament resembles in some degree a figure 8, the tube originally cylindrical having collapsed most in the middle, forming semi-tubes on each side, which gives to the fibre, when viewed in certain lights, the appearance of a flat ribbon, with a hem or border on each edge. It has been proved that the fibres of the unripe seed are simply untwisted cylindrical tubes, which never twist afterwards if separated from the plant, and the twisted and corkscrew form of the filament is the peculiar characteristic of the fully ripe and mature pod. Now, if in the process of manufacture the cotton should be submitted to any operation, which will destroy any of their characteristics, it will prevent successful spinning—which is the basis of all the subsequent operations in manufacturing. Or if the filament of the fibre does not possess the properties of the fully ripe cotton, the same result will be seen; and this peculiarity accounts, in a great degree, for the difference which is observed in the spinning qualities of cotton. It is an important fact that the most sightly and clean cotton does not always make the best thread. This is much better understood by the English than the American spinners; hence the former take from us very little of the staple classed above "middlings,"—a grade which we do not generally use except in low numbers. The use of this grade in finer numbers, involves the idea of greater preparation. In this department we are sadly deficient, and it is one in which the English manufacturer has a decided advantage over us. They not only possess the best possible preparation for cleaning the low cottons, without injury to the fibre or any of its peculiar qualities, and making it equal to the higher classifications, at very much less cost—but they have a system of mixing different staples, the short East India with the long stapled Orleans, all of which we shall have occasion to discuss hereafter.

The object of the first process in working cotton is to overcome as far as possible the results of packing and compressing, which have been found necessary to facilitate the transportation of the article, and bring it back to its original state as seen in the mature boll; thus freeing it from the matted and entangled mass, and the collections of any foreign substances, with which accident or design has enveloped it. It the staple could be transferred from the fields to the manufactories without this operation of packing, it would be found to be well prepared for that which at present is considered the second operation or process in cotton spinning. In the earlier history of manufacturing this opening of the cotton was accomplished in a very simple manner, by beating it with switches, and the fibres were effectually opened so as to separate easily, the sand and seeds falling down between the cords on which the cotton was laid—the cords being fixed at both ends, and parallel with the two sides of a wooden frame designed for that purpose. Thus was the cotton cleaned effectually, and prepared for the spreading machine. But as it involved a great deal of labor, various machines were invented, which obviated the expenses; but the most perfect never equalled the efficiency of the switches, while many absolutely destroyed the staple for all fine work. Subsequent inventions and improvements have been introduced, so that the work is comparatively well done; but we have no hesitation in saying that at least one-half of all the mills in this country open and clean their cotton in such a manner as to destroy more or less of the staple, and thus weaken the strength of the yarn; and in this case the system could be superceded by even "hand-teasing" to great advantage.

The second operation is designed to form a lap or ribband of cotton into a given length and breadth, in a uniform body of equal thickness, to enable the carding engine, with its reversed action of opposite surfaces, studded with angled wire hooks—or simply brushes of iron wire fixed in leather, applied to sets of cylindrical and plain surfaces—to commence the third process, which is to open and arrange the filaments lengthwise to each other, and as parallel as possible. This work imperfectly done by this machine, is completed by the drawing and doubling. This, together with the twisting of the roving, in the subsequent operations, into a uniform thread, comprehends the whole art of Cotton Spinning, which we shall treat in their order.

GOOD ADVICE.—Lord Brougham, in a late speech upon the dubious relations between France and England, said: "We don't distrust our neighbors—very far from it—we trust them; *but we trust ourselves a great deal more*—(loud applause)—*and we do the best thing, the kindest thing, both for those neighbors and for ourselves, in being completely, absolutely prepared for whatever may happen.*"

The Southern States at this junction may very properly take the above advice, remarks the Southern Guardian.

The vote of Kansas at the late election was 18,000. As not over two-thirds of the electors were at the polls, and thousands of others had not acquired a residence in the State to make them voters, it can hardly be doubted that she has a population sufficient to entitle her to admission into the Union under the provisions of the English Bill.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

NEWS ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.—THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKERSHIP.—*Washington, Dec.* 3rd.—Noon.—Nearly all the "South American" members of the House are now in conference. The probability is that they will not vote for the "plurality" resolution relative to the election of a Speaker, but put forward their own candidate upon the suffrages of other members of the House.

The Democrats will also probably agree not to vote for the plurality resolution; the design of many being to unite these two parties upon an American candidate.

THE EUROPA'S MAILS—THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.—*New York, Dec.* 2.—The Europa's mails for the South left here this evening. Hewitt's Liverpool cotton circular says: "The demand during the week has been moderate, spinners being pretty well stocked for the present and inclined to await the arrival of the liberal supplies now at sea. Meantime holders are anxious sellers, and in order to make sales are compelled to make a slight concession, but sufficiently important to warrant a reduction of previous quotation. The imports of the week have been 22,000 bales; amount known to be at sea 113,000 bales, against 70,000 bales same period last year."

The Manchester market has been strong. Yarns have advanced ⅛ to ¼d and 1½ to 2d.

SAVANNAH ITEMS.—*Savannah, Dec.* 2.—A man named FISK, born in Massachusetts, a shoe dealer, who has resided here for several years, was tarred and feathered last night, for expressing abolition sentiments.

A SUPPOSED FILIBUSTERING STEAMER.—*Atlantic City, Dec.* 2.—A small steamer painted black, with white stripes, has been lying at anchor in the inlet since Wednesday last. A man came ashore to-day who said the vessel was from New York, bound for Havana, and had been purchased by the Spanish government, put in here in consequence of head winds. But from the fact of her still remaining in the inlet and the number of men on board, it is suspected she is a filibuster.

SLAVES LIBERATED.—By the will of the late Lewis Y. Christmas, of this county, ten favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of $10,000 left to be divided among them when they leave the State. The residue of the property, consisting of about one hundred slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to W. D. Jones, Esq., the popular proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Warren county.—The numerous friends of Mr. Jones will heartily rejoice at this addition to his already handsome fortune, which came unasked and unexpected, but we presume not unwelcome. May he live long to enjoy it.—*Warrenton News*

THE TROOPS FOR THE RIO GRANDE—MISSISSIPPI ORGANIZING.—*New Orleans, Dec.* 1.—Gen. Twiggs has not stopped the troops for the Rio Grande; only one company was countermanded.

The Mississippi Legislature has taken favorable action for the organization of the military of the State, and putting it on an active footing.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.—*St. Louis, Dec* 2.—Dr. Forney, superintendent of indian affairs in Utah, has arrived here with the two remaining survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, who served as witnesses on the recent examination.

The gold discoveries in Southeast Missouri have been confirmed.

WARLIKE STUDENTS.—The Students of Richmond Medical College have formed themselves into a military company, to the number of fifty, elected their officers, and tendered their services to Gov. Wise, which he has accepted. The local Editor of the Enquirer says that medical students "would be the very devil at cutting up. We will guarantee they would do their full share of hewing on the carcasses of the abolitionists. They know where the mortal parts lie, and therefore every lick would be a finisher."

FOR USE IN A QUADRILLE.—An eminent party or perfumer, has said that a revolution can't be made with rose-water. But from Garibaldi's calling on Farini to act, it would seem that one can be made with Eau-de-Cologne.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We learn that a son of Mr. Wm. Mitchell, aged about twelve years, had the palm of his right hand blown away this morning, in the vicinity of town, by the accidental discharge of his own double barrel gun.

Fayetteville Observer, 5th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MILITARY FROM CHARLESTOWN AND NEIGHBORHOOD.—*Harper's Ferry, Dec.* 4—8.15 P. M.—The German Rifles, the Howitzers and Young Guards, of Richmond, arrived here from Charlestown this evening, by special train, and will leave for Washington at eleven o'clock. The Montgomery Guards and the Richmond Blues, from Martinsburg, leave here to-morrow. Nothing new from Charlestown.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—*St. Louis, Dec.* 3.—The overland mail has arrived, with San Francisco dates to 11th November: the news is of little if any importance.

The rainy season had commenced.

Coffee was advancing. Candles firm, with a limited movement, at 19 a 21 cents. Provisions quiet and unchanged.—Butter slow of sale. Lard improved a trifle. Bacon 12 a 12½ cents. Pork heavy; brined hams, 11½ cents. Raw sugars inactive and tending downward; crushed 11 cents.

Fears were entertained for the safety of several ships which were long over due from New York. Among them are the Cherubim, due over three months, and Golden Eagle, due over two months. Ten other clipper ships on the way from that port had been out over one hundred and thirty days.

General Kibbe, of the California militia, who has been engaged for several months past in breaking up the haunts of Pitt River Indians, has thus far succeeded in killing eighty warriors and taking four hundred prisoners.

THE NEW WINANS' STEAMER.—*Norfolk, Dec.* 3.—The Winans' new experimental steamer arrived here at noon today. The weather is stormy. She left Baltimore yesterday. In the Potomac, during the night, the captain says her performances were satisfactory. A trial trip to sea will be made on Monday.

GUN WADDING.—The Paris papers speak of a new material to be used in loading fire-arms. Sea weed has been found to be the best gun wadding ever yet used. It answers the purpose admirably, keeping the iron cool, and not liable to ignition like the cotton wad hitherto in use. By order of government large amounts have been gathered on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany. The material has already been distributed to the ordnance department at Vincennes.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.—*Manchester, N. H., Dec.* 2.—There was a brief excitement here this afternoon, caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of Old Brown, from the City Hall bell. It had struck four or five times, when Mayor Harrington appeared among the sympathizers in the belfry, and ordered them to desist. One of them refused, when the Mayor dropped him through the scuttle by the most convenient mode, and the bell didn't toll any more.

FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans, Dec.* 3.—Havana dates to the 30th ult., have been received. Sugar was firm at 9 reals. Molasses was scarce. Lard was declining; sales at 17 a $18 per quintal.

The steamship Severance, not Savannah, as first reported, is ashore below.

☞ Three petitions from free negroes have been presented to the Legislature of the State, now in session, asking permission to enter the condition of slavery.

Similar petitions have been offered to the Georgia Legislature.—*Charleston Courier.*

TEXAS SHEEP FARMS.—There is a continued steady feeling in favor of making Texas one of the greatest wool-growing States in the Union. Mexican ewes are purchased at low prices and crossed with males of the best breeds in the older wool-growing States.

☞ A correspondent of the New Haven Register says that when Brown was in Wolcottville, Connecticut, he volunteered the remark that "any man who defended the Administration and Democracy in Kansas, ought to be hung!" A Democrat present remarked—"if such are your real sentiments, I prophecy *you* will be hung in less than ten years!"

UNION MEETING.—*Philadelphia, Dec.* 5.—Great preparations are being made for a grand National Union meeting, irrespective of party lines, to give expression to the opinions of the masses of the people of Philadelphia, denouncing the abolition and fanatical meetings which have recently outraged and disturbed this community. Able speakers at home and from abroad will address the meeting, which will be held at Jayne's Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Much spirit is being manifested, and it is expected that this will be the largest meeting ever held in Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA FROM HAVANA.—*New York, Dec.* 5.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived. She brings nearly half a million in Mexican dollars.

She spoke, on the 2d inst., the propeller Benjamin Franklin, from Minititlan for New York, sailing under canvas, her machinery having been damaged. She wanted no assistance.

An extensive fire was seen on the evening of the 29th, in the direction of Regla, opposite Havana, supposed to be some of the large warehouses located there.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—*Washington, December* 5.—Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Republican of the Thirteenth Congressional District, Ohio, will probably be chosen Speaker of the House to-morrow. The President's Message is not to leave this city until communicated to Congress.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.—We notice in the Richmond Whig accounts of meetings in several counties in Virginia, to take measures for retaliating on the North for its outrages on the South. The following resolutions, adopted in Westmoreland county, may serve as a sample of the spirit of all those meetings:—

"First—We will adopt a strict non-intercourse in trade and commerce with the citizens and merchants of all non-slaveholding States. We will neither sell to them any article of the growth or manufacture of our State—or buy from them or consume any article of the growth or manufacture of their States.

"Second—We will cease to travel amongst them or visit them, except upon the most urgent and unavoidable business.

"Third—We will employ no laborers or mechanics from the North.

"Fourth—We will arrest and send out of the State, in the most summary manner, all itinerant venders of Northern books, newspapers, periodicals, or any other article of Northern growth or manufacture; and all persons who are suspected of anti-slavery opinions or sympathies, or who cannot give a precise and true account of themselves, as engaged in lawful business, we will treat as vagrants and incendiaries.

"We are not sure that these remedies will succeed. We will try them at least."

READING.—Keep your views of men and things extensive, and depend upon it, that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one. As far as it goes the views that it gives are true; but he who reads deeply in one class of writers only, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow, but false.—Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination—this is perfectly free to every man; but whether that amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, and widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one point connected with the government of the human mind, it is on this.—*Dr. Arnold.*

The managers of the Washington Monument have adopted a resolution to appeal to the state governments to aid them in their efforts to complete the monument. They have already addressed communications to the Governors of several States, requesting them to lay this application before their respective Legislatures.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1859.

Congress.

SENATE.—Yesterday Senator Mason introduced a resolution enquiring into the circumstances and effects of the seizure of Harper's Ferry Armory. There will probably be a discussion upon this resolution to-day.

HOUSE.—One vote only taken for Speaker. Farther proceedings interrupted by the introduction of Clark of Missouri's resolution declaring some of the candidates who endorsed and recommended Helpers book, as unfit for Speaker. Excited proceedings but no action.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7th, 1859.

SENATE.—The resolution calling for information in regard to Harper's Ferry, was spiritedly discussed yesterday.

HOUSE.—Nothing was done in the House beyond a debate on the resolution offered on Monday by Clarke, of Missouri. Mr. Gilmer proposed a substitute reaffirming the repudiation of all agitation of the slavery question.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton—buoyant. Flour dull. Wheat dull; Southern Red $1 25; White $1 50. Corn firm; old yellow 95 cents—other articles unchanged.

Ancient Fiction and Modern Fact.

The Enchanted Salve story which Cervantes puts into the mouth of Don Quixote was doubtless intended as a satire upon the extravagant pretensions and miserable failure of the physicians of that day. But the fictions of one age sometimes become the facts of another, and could Cervantes revisit the earth, he would see many of the cures ironically attributed to Don Quixote's nostrum, actually accomplished by Holloway's Ointment. The magic of science has shamed the legends of necromancy, in the beneficent effects of the remedies introduced by that distinguished man.

Extravagant eulogy is "not in our way;" but there is a difference between flattery and simple justice. It has happened that in several instances we have witnessed the effect of

The Progression of Primaries.

The analysis of soil and fertilizers is admirably written upon by Judge French, in a late number of the *New England Farmer*. We take from the article the following extract :—

All substances in nature are said to be composed of sixty-four simples, which we first, or primarily find in rocks. The theory then is, that these rocks, in the lapse of ages, have been broken and worn away, and from their debris, soils have been formed. Next, we find those same substances in vegetables, and finally, in animals; the same, so far as the chemist knows; but changed or progressed, as the plants plainly tell us. Even the miscrocope which shows us eels, and even sea serpents, in Cochituate water, and hrinoceri on the surface of figs; which can detect at a glance, the different kinds of blood, and almost discern the oxygen in the atmosphere, can see no difference between these two kinds of phosphates. But the plants, with their instincts, sharper than man's reason, and more subtle than chemists' tests, decide that for their food, the one is far better than the other. Why is this so?

Professor Mapes, of New York, has been for several years discoursing upon this topic through the *Working Farmer*, and before the New York Farmer's Club.—His theory is that the elements, which we may find apparently identical in the rock, and in both the vegetable and animal matter, are first taken up by the lower orders of plants like mosses and lichens, that they have thus progressed one step, and that on the decay of those lower plants, those same elements may now be suited to the constitution of plants of a higher order, and so on, till passing gradually upward, they form part of the food of animals, including man, and thus become a constituent part of flesh and blood. Having thus progressed, perhaps having again and again constituted part both of vegetable and animal substances, those elements acquire an aptitude for such organization, and so are the more readily taken up anew to be wrought into new structure, just as grape cuttings buried in vineyards from the best nourishment for the vine, and as egg-shells are found by hens, the most convenient substances of which to make shells for new eggs.

In the *Working Farmer* of April, 1855, Professor Mapes clearly states his theory, which we have attempted briefly to indicate. He there states as known facts, that if we apply a quantity of bullocks' blood to the soil it proves a powerful fertilizer, whereas if we apply the exact equivalents, so far as chemistry can tell us, taken from the primary source of rock, and dissolved, the effect as a fertilizer is very small; and so if we use phosphate of lime made from bones, and the same amount of mineral phosphate, the bone phosphate will prove by far the better manure. Yet the chemist's analysis finds the mineral phosphate taken from the rock at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, and other places, in various parts of the world, identical with the phosphate from bones, and sets them down as of equal value to the farmer.

Phosphates have no value for agricultural purposes, unless taken from organic life, like the blood and bones of animals. The phosphates from the phosphatic rocks and volcanic deposits, miscalled guanos, although ground and treated with sulphuric acid, have no value as fertilizers, and cannot be absorbed into the higher class of plants, such as are now required for the use of men and animals. They must first be taken by up lichens and mosses, and be progressed by them in a way which chemistry as yet has failed to discover, and on their decay and deposit of their phospates in the soil, be absorbed by a higher class of plant for further progression, and so on through nature's laboratory, until we find the progressed phosphates occupying the bones of animals.

FEEDING STOCK.—No farmer can doubt, we think, that the system of stock management which obtains in this country, is a very loose one, if indeed it merit the title of "system." We doubt if it is a system, unless it be systematic looseness, not to say slovenliness. It is true we urge the importance of keeping stock on a farmer. We beleive it essential to its continued productiveness. But no farmer who has not used a pencil, or kept a stock account, knows the amount of hard cash his stock of cattle swindle him out of. Talking with a farmer the other day, who has had considerable experience as a stock grower, we asked him if his stock in the spring, *and the manure* made during the winter, would be likely to market at a price which would cover the value of the food given them, the labor and care bestowed upon, and the interest on their market value to-day. He doubted if it would, but didn't know. We fear there are a good many farmers who do not know, much less consider the fact, yet, persist in wintering and summering stock that is a direct tax upon them. It is a matter to think about and calculate upon. A beard of cattle are not always profitable as manufacturers of manure simply. In very many instances the cash they would sell for would purchase, and the labor expended in taking care of them would prepare more than double their value of manure. This is not an extravagant assertion, especially in a country where manure is so little valued as here. There are one or two points to be considered in the care of stock. Unless you are a fancy breeder, and sell at fancy prices, it is not profitable to keep any animal that is not constantly improving or yielding you a revenue in the shape of milk, or in the case of sheep, wool, or an increase of the flock. It is a rare good animal that pays the care and cost of keeping and interest on market value, either by direct product or advance in value. We do not assert there are no such animals, but we do assert that in proportion to the whole number in the Northwest, they are few. An animal should improve constantly—we speak of neat cattle—and where the point has been reached, beyond which, the improvement costs more than it comes to, it is safe to sell at once. And that point is a nice one to discover. It is attracting the attention of the best breeders, and feeders in this country and elsewhere.—Science is looking after it. How to supply an animal with such food, and in such quantities as to insure the largest amount of increase with the smallest possible loss, is a matter to be sought out—a problem to solve.

The Spanish mackerel, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is an excellent table fish common to southern waters—one of the most beautiful of the species, and affording rare sport to the angler. It is usually taken by the trolling line. Until recently it has not been found in this vicinity; but within the past three or four years individuals of the species have occasionally been caught hereabouts, though the number taken is very small. We learn, however, that within the past fortnight we have been favored with an unusual visitation of this delicious fish, a circumstance that has induced the belief that it has so far changed its habits as to promise us the pleasure of its presence in the future.—An angler of some repute, while at West Point a short time since, observed certain parties catching with good success a species of fish of which they were ignorant, but which he discovered to be the veritable Spanish mackerel. Perceiving that the fish was feeding near the surface, and frequently leaping from the water, it naturally occurred to him that they might be taken with the fly. Accordingly, arranging his fishing tackle, he devoted himself to the task, and with such success that the result of two days' effort showed a total of more than sixty-five mackerel captured in this manner. The mode of taking them was as much a novelty and a surprise, as the fact that they were found in the locality mentioned.

Marine Losses in November.

The number of serious casualties to American sea-going vessels reported during the last month has not been equalled since the months of December and January, 1856–'7, when the number reported was fifty-three in December and seventy in January. The vessels reported this month as total losses and missing amount to fifty-five of all classes. The only month that approached the past one since 1856 was April, 1857, when the total losses numbered fifty-two vessels. The casualties last month class as follows: 1 steamer, 12 ships, 7 barques, 11 brigs, and 24 schooners. Of these thirty-four were wrecked, two burnt, one missing, seven abandoned, five sunk, three capsized, and three sunk by collisions. Out of the thirty-seven vessels reported gone ashore last month, only five were got afloat again, one of the latter being the ship Heidelburg. Of the balance, a number of them have gone entirely to pieces.

The funeral of Washington Irving took place at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Business was suspended; stores were closed. From almost every house mourning drapery was hung. The bells of the churches tolled for some hours. From the surrounding country, and from New York and other cities, thousands of people assembled in and about the church where the funeral-services took place. A procession, more than a mile in length, followed the remains of the deceased to the grave, where besides many of the most distinguished men of the city, were nearly all the Episcopal clergy, including the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. The New York Common Council and the trustees of the Astor Library were present, and the Historical Society was well represented. The services, in the church and at the grave, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, pastor of the church at Tarrytown, of which Mr. Irving was a member.

DISCLOSURES IN THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—*Boston, Nov.* 30.—Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to-day resigned in consequence of disclosures made by letters addressed to him during his absence, and opened by other members of the board, showing him guilty of criminal acts. Dr. P. had been secretary for twelve years, and was one of the most prominent clergymen in Maine, previously. An investigation will be made.

The Use of Tobacco.

The Dean of Carlisle, in a recent lecture on tobacco at Carlisle, England, gave the following statistics:

In 1856 thirty-three millions of pounds of tobacco were consumed here at an expense of eight millions of money; five million two hundred and twenty thousand pounds of which went in duty to Government, to say nothing of vast quantities smuggled into the country.—There is a steady increase upon this consumption far exceeding the contemporaneous increase of population. In 1821 the average was 11.70 ounces per head per annum; in 1851 it had risen to 16.36; and in 1853 to 19 ounces, or at least at the rate of one-fourth increase in ten years. We hear of 20,000 hogsheads of tobacco in the bonding houses in London at one time. There are twelve city brokers in London expressly devoted to tobacco sales; ninety manufacturers; 1,569 tobacco shops in London; eighty-two clay pipe makers; 7,380 workmen engaged in the different branches of the business; and no less than 250,048 tobacco shops in the United Kingdom. And if we turn to the Continent the consumption and expenditure assume proportions perfectly gigantic.

In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population than in England. The Emperor clears 100,000,000 francs annually by the Government monopoly. At St. Omer 11,000 tons of clay are used in making 45,000,000 tobacco pipes. In the city of Hamburg 40,000 cigars are consumed daily, although the population is not much over 150,000; 10,000 persons, many of them women and children are engaged in their manufacture. One hundred and fifty million cigars are supplied annually; a printing press is entirely occupied in printing labels for the boxes of cigars, &c., and the business represents 4,000,000 francs. In Denmark the annual consumption reaches the enormous average of seventy ounces per head of the whole population; and in Belgium even more—to seventy-three ounces, or four pounds and three-fifths of a pound per head. In America the average is vastly higher.

It is calculated that the entire world of smokers, snuffers, and chewers consume 2,000,000 tons of tobacco annually, or 4,480,000,000 pounds weight—as much in tonnage as the corn consumed by ten millions of Englishmen, and actually at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn eaten in Great Britain. Five millions and a half of acres are occupied in its growth, chiefly cultivated by slave labor, the product of which, at two pence per pound, would yield thirty-seven millions of pounds sterling. The time would fail to tell of the vast amount of smoking in Turkey and Persia; in India all classes and both sexes indulge in this practice; the Siamese both chew and smoke. In Burmah all ages practise it—children of three years old, and of both sexes. China equally contributes to the general mania; and the advocates of the habit boast that about one-fourth of the human race are their clients, or that there certainly are 100,000,000 smokers!

☞ The prospectus of *The New York Ledger*, the great family paper, will be found in another column. It is scarcely necessary to say that *The Ledger* is by far the most popular family paper in the country, having a circulation of over four hundred thousand copies. It is always characterized by a high moral tone, and, as will be seen by reference to its advertisement, employs more eminent contributors than any other paper in the world. †

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT

AMERICAN REMEDY!!

This preparation is a combination heretofore unknown in the history of medicine, differing entirely in its character and operations from the various preparations of Sarsaparilla which have been at different times offered to the public. It acts specifically upon the whole system, thereby bringing it under its direct and immediate influence. Although possessed of powerful and controlling effects, yet it is

ENTIRELY HARMLESS

so that it cannot injure the most delicate constitution.—When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated in the frame and hurrying fast its victims along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength back to the suffering and diseased.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 10, Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
December 8. 15-1w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

Holloway's Ointment.—The hospitals of Europe and America avow its superiority, and uniformly adopts its use in all cases of sores, wounds, bruises, burns, and scalds. It assuages pain and eradicates inflammation, preventing mortification and other fatal results. Sold at the manufactory No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c. 63c., and $1 per pot.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

Dec 10 11 Onslow, Tabernacle.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington: Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 21 1859. 211 & 37-eow 1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Admistrator to the Estate of John M. Vernon, at the December Term, 1859, of Brunswick County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

WM. VERNON, Adm'r.
Smithville, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1859—15-4t.

I will expose to sale at public auction, at the dwelling of the late John M. Vernon in said County,

TWO LIKELY NEGRO MEN SLAVES;
ABOUT 40 HOGS; ABOUT 18 HEAD OF CATTLE;
SMALL LOT OF TURPENTINE, AND HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale to take place on the 5th day of January, 1860.

Terms.—6 months credit, bonds with good security required of purchasers.

WM. VERNON, Administrator.

Place of sale one mile from Hood's Creek Station on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

Dec. 8th, 1859 15-4t

CORN! CORN!!

5,000 BUSHELS prime white CORN daily expected. For sale by
Dec. 6th, 1859. STOKELY & OLDHAM.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of Wm. Barden, Mr. JOHN ADKINSON, of Johnston county, to Mrs. MARY JONES, of Wayne, both members of the Baptist church.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 1st inst., by Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. JOHN W. HEWETT, to Miss EMILY, daughter of Enoch Farrow, deceased.

In Winston, on Thursday morning, Dec. 1st, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Rev. J. E. MANN, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss M. MILLER, daughter of H. Miller, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the evening of the 1st inst., by Rev. J. D. Hufham, Mr. CHRISTOPHER JAMES, of Tarboro', N. C., to Miss SUSAN SWINSON, of Duplin.

DIED.

In Brunswick County, on the 30th Nov., OLIVIA CAROLINE, daughter of Edward W. and D. Jane Taylor, aged 3 years, 2 months and 4 days.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

As an indication of the popularity of the LEDGER, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other TEN literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that its proprietor secures the best writers in the country, and spares no expense in getting up the BEST FAMILY PAPER a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached. We feel, and always have felt, since the LEDGER attained its immense circulation, that a heavy responsibility rests upon us, and have endeavored to discharge that responsibility conscientiously, feeling confident that ultimately we should receive the thanks of thousands and tens of thousands of families.

As to the future, we are at a loss what to say. We prefer to PERFORM, rather than to PROMISE. What we have heretofore done is known to our readers; they know what the LEDGER has been and is now, and must therefore judge what it will be hereafter. We can only say that among the contributors to the LEDGER are

EDWARD EVERETT, WM. C. BRYANT,
CHARLES DICKENS, GEO. P. MORRIS,
PAUL MORPHY, N. P. WILLIS,
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, ANNA CORA RITCHIE,
GEO. D. PRENTICE, FANNY FERN,
JOHN G. SAXE, MRS. SIGOURNEY,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR., MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
EMERSON BENNETT, MARION HARLAND,
WM. R. WALLACE, AILCE CARY,
CARLOS D. STUART, EMMA A. BROWN,
COL. W. B. DUNLAP, SALLIE M. BRYAN,

and many eminent Lawyers, Clergymen, Professors in Colleges, and others, who write for the LEDGER anonymously; and then our complete arrangements are such that the current expenses of the LEDGER are now and will constantly be at the rate of over *three hundred thousand dollars per annum*.

FACTS like these carry with them more weight than any comments that could be made, and comments will therefore be dispensed with. As we have already intimated, we shall leave *promising* to those who prefer to expend their force in that way, and content ourselves with doing what we can to make the LEDGER the most interesting and instructive FAMILY PAPER in the world.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER is published every Saturday, and sold at all the news-offices in every city and town throughout the country; and is mailed to subscribers at two dollars per annum; two copies sent for three dollars. Any Postmaster obtaining eight subscribers at $1 50 each, (which is our lowest club rate), and sending us $12, will be entitled to one copy free. Terms invariably in advance.

☞ The postage on the LEDGER to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly, in advance, at the office where it is received, is only twenty-six cents a year. Canada subscribers must each send us twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription price of the LEDGER, to pay the American postage.

☞ Subscribers must write their addresses, including the name of the place, county, and State in which they reside, in a plain hand, so as to avoid mistakes.

☞ No subscriptions are wanted from cities, large villages, or other places where news-offices are permanently established.

☞ All communications must be addressed, postage paid, to

ROBERT BONNER,
Proprietor of the New York Ledger,
No. 48 Ann st., New York.

Dec. 8. 15-1t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Administrator of the late Dr. Dortch, will sell, at public auction, in Goldsboro', on the *second day of January next*, SIX VALUABLE NEGROES; five of them have been working turpentine six or eight years, and one is a first rate Cooper. Terms—six months credit, with interest from date.

WM. T. DORTCH.

Dec. 8th, 1859. 15-ts

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

VALUABLE COTTON FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, 360 acres of very valuable FARMING LAND, admirably suited to the cultivation of Cotton or Corn, situated in Lowndes county, Alabama, three miles from the Hickory Grove Postoffice, and ten miles East of the Pensacola Rail Road, in the midst of one of the most productive agricultural districts in the United States. Said tract has on it a good Dwelling with necessary out houses, a good Gin House and Screw, and an inexhaustible bed of the *richest Blue Marl*, easy of access and easily hauled out—in itself a fortune to any one that will work it. Any one going South, from North Carolina, to buy land will do well to examine this place before purchasing, as I am satisfied a more valuable place cannot be bought for the same money. For further particulars address the subscriber at Harrell's Store, North Carolina. N. D. FENNELL.

December 8th, 1859—15-3t*.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.

Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.

December 8th, 1859—15-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his plantation, lying in the County of Duplin, on the Fayetteville road, three miles from Kenansville. The tract comprises 778 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO FRAME BARNS, and all necessary out-buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the above Lands. The subscriber can be found on the premises. GEO. A. McCLAMMY.

Dec. 8th, 1859. 15-8t

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department,.....$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.

Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "

Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

"NOT A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME!"

THREE 1st *Class premiums* were awarded at the Virginia State Fairs to **Singer's Great Standard Machines**, as being the best for *general use!*

At the *Virginia Mechanics' Institute* a Silver Medal over Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Whitney & Lyon, "Old Dominion,"

At the *Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and N. Carolina* a Silver Medal over WHEELER & WILSON, WHITNEY & LYON.

At the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, held at Richmond, 1st premium of Gold Medal over

WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER.

Thus speaks the voice of the public, giving the celebrated and unexcelled Machines the preference over all others.

Requisites of a good Machine:

1st.—Perpendicular action (without belting.)
2d.—Solidity and simplicity of construction.
3d.—Ease of management and ability to perform all kinds of work, from sewing lawn to making a harness.

38,000

of these Machines are in use, scattered all over the habitable globe.

Tailors, sadlers, shoemakers, upholsterers, hat and cap makers, dressmakers, milliners, families and planters prefer them to any other, and they are the only Machines used in the Government Institutions in the U. S. and Europe.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9½	@	10½
strict mid'g	10½	@	10½
good mid'g	00	@	10½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 00
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	6 15	@	6 25
Superfine	5 90	@	6 00
Fine	5 65	@	5 75
Cross	5 40	@	5 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	80
Oats	45	@	48
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	1 10
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	12	@	13
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 00
N. River	70	@	75
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
F'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	24
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	43	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 25	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	2 12
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 70
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 10	@	1 25
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	40½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 00	@	1 40
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	60	@	70
Irish, do.,	00	@	00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	14½	@	15
Middlings	00	@	12
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	12½	@	13
Western Bacon, Middlings	11½	@	11½
Shoulders	9½	@	9½
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do.	11½	@	12½
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	10	@	11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	17 50	@	18 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	12½	@	25
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@	25
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	90	@	95
do. fm store	1 40	@	1 45
fine	1 50	@	1 60
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	7½	@	8
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12
C. Yellow	9	@	9½
Granulated	10½	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	2 50	@	0 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g.	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	9 75	@	11 00
do. inferior to ordinary	6 00	@	9 25
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.		Under deck.	
TO NEW YORK.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00		$ 00	@ 40
Rosin	do.	00	00	@ 35
Spirits Turpentine	do.	00	00	@ 55
Flour	do.	00	20	@ 00
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross		00	0	@ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		1 50	@ 2 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot		00	0	@ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel		00	8	@ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel		00	7	@ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel		00	6	@ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00	5 00	@ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.		00	00	@ 40
Rosin	"	00	00	@ 35
Spirits Turpentine	"	00	00	@ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel		0	00	@ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		1 50	@ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot		0	0	@ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.		00	7	@ 8
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00	@0 00	5 00	@ 6 00
TO BOSTON.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.		00	00	@ 45
Rosin	"	00	00	@ 40
Spirits Turpentine	"	00	00	@ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00		1 75	@ 2 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel		00	00	@ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel		0	00	@ 9
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6 00	7 00	@ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7TH, 1859.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1859.

Look Out for Him.

A friend writing to us from the upper part of Duplin county, under date of the 30th ult., says that—

There is a man dressed in rags, going about in the upper part of New Hanover, (or he was there last Saturday and Sunday,) who refuses to give any account of himself or his business. Some citizens hunted for him last Saturday and Sunday, but failed to come up with him. He pretends to be unable to speak English, and says in a sort of foreign *lingo*, that he came from Tennessee. I suppose that he is either an abolition emisary, or one of the Harper's Ferry rioters in disguise. He appears to be about fifty years old, and when at Noah Highsmith's, last Saturday, he refused to give any account of himself, when questioned about his business. He was at Mr. Bryan Newkirk's on Saturday night, and enquired the way to Fayetteville.

These things I have from report that I consider reliable, and wish you to make such use of them as will cause him to be examined; and if he is an outlaw or emisary, let him be arrested.

He is a very intelligent man, and is extremely excitable when questioned about his business. He is light complected, about five feet, eight or ten inches high, wears his beard entire, and is somewhat gray. He is supposed to be well armed with secret weapons. Yours truly, ——.

Sampson County Fair.

Friday we paid a hurried visit to Clinton, on the occasion of the annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society.

We found the gathering on the Fair grounds very large, quite as large as that of last year, which was a remarkable turn out. The show of articles, in the way of stock, agricultural productions and domestic manufactures was very fine, not larger perhaps than that of the year before, but exhibiting marked indications of progress, and the diffusion of a spirit of improvement. To illustrate this, we will mention that the number of gentlemen exhibiting blooded cattle was much larger than at the preceding fair, and so with other departments. Without particularizing we think we may say, without hesitation, that in this department the Sampson fair was superior to the State Fair.

The hogs were very fine indeed. In the matter of fat hogs, we really think that we never saw so many terrific fellows together. How much any one of them that were there might have weighed, we cannot say—there would appear to have been no scales big enough to weigh them. They were enormous. There were also several families of remarkably fine pigs. The list of premiums, shortly to be published, will show who were the successful competitors for the prizes offered. We are sure that none were ill-bestowed, and we think that the Committee only regretted that they could not give premiums to all.

The Messrs. Ashford, and Mr. Alford King, exhibited some magnificent fat cattle, upon whose plump corporosities the members of the Wilmington delegation gazed with much satisfaction. We picked out a steak from one benevolent looking ox, who never seemed to suspect our carniverous propensities, but looked around patiently, as much as to say—"I *am* fat, but I don't mean any harm by it, and ain't proud a bit."

In the sheep line the show was small but good. While every white person keeps one dog and every negro two, there is not the protection for sheep, nor the encouragemens for sheep raising, that there ought to be.

The show of horses was good but not remarkable.—The first premium was given to "Touchstone," some fair trotting was done, the quickest time being about 3 minutes 25 seconds.

There were mules, jacks and jennets, for we heard them, but did not examine them, although we understand that they were very good. All mules and jacks look to us pretty much alike, so that we could not tell one from another, hardly.

The poultry—geese, ducks, etc., might be said to have been in full feather, and one fellow crowed quite bravely. They all looked very well. We hardly think the number was as large as last year.

Farmers' Hall was well stocked with the good things of this life,—beets, potatoes, pumpkins, hams, corn, wheat, coleworts, everything almost, and all good—the pumpkins were so large that we were unable to remember their weight.

There were buggies made in Fayetteville and in Clinton, also some very ingenious ploughs, the latter made by B. R. Hood, of Clinton. There were some washing machines, churns, etc.

Floral Hall was even better filled than last year—so much so that there was considerable talk of enlarging it. On one side we found domestic goods, homespuns, counterpanes, quilts, etc. On the opposite side we found embroideries, paintings and other objects of taste. In the centre were fruits, preserves, jellies, pickles, native wines, cordials, etc., and moving around generally were fair ladies and devoted swains. We could not pretend to do justice to Floral Hall or the fair ladies whose taste filled and adorned it. What we lack in description, however, we made up in genuine admiration. No community not possessing a large measure of cultivation and refinement could have contributed the articles on exhibition in Floral Hall.

At one o'clock, the hour fixed, A. H. McKoy, Esq., arose and introduced the orator of the day, T. D. Meares, Esq., prefacing the introduction by some well-timed and feeling references to Mr. Meares distinguished father, who had been an honored citizen of Sampson, and had done much to improve the stock of the county. Mr. Meares followed in his father's footsteps as an intelligent and scientific agriculturist, and he felt both pride and pleasure in introducing him on this occassion.

Mr. Meares, after acknowledging the compliment paid to his father and to himself, referred to the happy days of his boyhood, spent almost in sight of the stand he then occupied. Had he been called upon to address the Sampson county that he knew in his boyhood, he might have indulged the hope of being able certainly to amuse, and perhaps to instruct, an audience on the subject of agriculture. But things had changed. Intelligence, enterprise and investigation had taken the place of apathy and comparative ignorance, and it was now with considerable diffidence that he ventured to offer some suggestions, more with the view of directing their attention to the subject discussed than with any over-weaning pride of opinion in his own views and recommendations.

Capital and labor have been directed to the production of naval stores. That business was passing away. The capital and labor would also pass away from our State unless turned to agricultural pursuits. The wise statesman and the patriotic North Carolinian would seek to retain our labor and capital rather than suffer it to go from us. To do so we must faster agriculture and manufactures. *His* plans were the imposition of a discriminating tax upon all northern and foreign goods sold in the State, and the introduction of practical agriculture as a branch of instruction in our Colleges and Schools.

Mr. Meares' Tariff views we could not sustain, but we fully sympathised with the high southern feeling that prompted them. The agricultural instruction is *right* all over. Time will not permit us to notice the address more at length. It was able and striking, and delivered with the orator's usual impassioned earnestness.

There was a ball on Thursday and Friday nights in a new and much larger and more convenient hall than that formerly used. The "beauty and the chivalry" appeared to enjoy themselves very much. On the grounds, in the town and at the hall, the utmost order and quietude prevailed.

We might return our thanks for the kindness and courtesy of the people of Sampson, but that is so habitual with them that we cease ta remark it, though we shall never cease to remember it with gratitude.

Washington Irving.

From a long and interesting sketch of the life and writings of Mr. Irving we make the following abstract:

Washington Irving, the son of a Scotch merchant residing in New York, was born in that city on the 3d of April, 1783. His mother was an English lady. He studied law as a profession, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised, his evident "vocation" being literature, upon which he entered at the age of twenty as a contributor to the Morning Chronicle, published by his brother, Peter Irving. Next year, being threatened with pulmonary disease, he was sent to Southern Europe for his health. He traveled two years, and the results of his observation are apparent in his after writings.

In 1807 he contributed a series of periodical papers called "Salmagundi," among which were some of his best light articles. In 1809 appeared "Knickerbockers' History of New York," the happiest burlesque history that has ever been written. Thenceforward he was famous.

His next literary employment was as Editor of the *Analectic Magazine*, published in Philadelphia.

At the close of the war of 1812 Irving visited Europe again, and traveled over England, Scotland and Wales. While in London he heard of the failure of the mercantile house in which he was a silent partner.—By this event he was thrown upon his pen for a living.

About this Time appeared the "Sketch Book,"—in 1820 "Bracebridge Hall," in 1823 the "Tales of a Traveler." He went to Madrid in 1825, remaining in Spain until 1829, and producing during his residence in that country his "Life of Columbus," "Conquest of Granada," and his "Tales of the Alhambra."

In 1829 he was made Secretary of Legation to London. He remained in England until 1832, and received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Oxford.

During the next ten years he produced his "Tour on the Prairies," "Abbottsford," "Newstead Abbey," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," and numerous short sketches. In February, 1842, he was appointed Minister to Spain, which office he held for four years. He then retired to a charming country residence near Tarrytown, on the Hudson, on the very spot of the "Sleepy Hollow" of his own famous legend. This place he named "Sunny Side," and as such it dwells pleasantly in the mind as one of the pleasantest homes of genius. His latest works have been his "Biography of Oliver Goldsmith," a writer whom he much resembled in the elegance and purity of his style. "Mahomet and his Successors," and the "Life of Washington," which was his closing and crowning labor.

Mr. Irving was never married. Why, is a question that he himself might have answered, and might not. He gathered around him relations and made a home. He seems through life to have been a "prosperous gentleman;" with some back-sets his circumstances were easy—his facilties for travel and observation good—his health uniform, and his death, at a good old age, without the tedious intervention of a lingering disease. The "Cambridge Clique," who look upon Boston as Athens, may puff each other up as something great, and Prescott *did* live there, but the two names above all others in American literature knew not Boston. Irving and Cooper are known the world over.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We find in the Charleston and Columbia papers the message of Governor W. H. Gist, to the Legislature of South Carolina.

The Governor is opposed to increasing the burdens of taxation as it may tend to drive off population to new States, whose virgin soil will easier bear such burdens than the comparatively exhausted soil of South Carolina.

The sum of three hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars was spent on the new State House during the last year, and a further appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars will be required during the current year. Handsome but costly. The militia system is fallen into disrepute and something must be done soon, or a general disorganization will be the consequence.

The Governor thinks that a small tax for keeping the roads might be profitably substituted in place of days' work. The roads would be better and the cost to the people would be less.

The term for which Prof. Leiber was appointed State Geologist will expire on the 22d December. His reappointment is recommended.

In regerd to Federal Relations the Governor speaks plainly. He thinks that the election of a Black Republican President will settle the question of our safety in the Union; and, although the forms of the Constitution may be complied with, its vital principle will be extinguished.

GODEY FOR NEXT YEAR.—Mr. J. H. Rothwell, who acts as agent for the above periodical, has laid a copy of the number for January, 1860, upon our table. It is illustrated by two very elaborate steel engravings, and any number of wood-cuts, fashion plates, patterns for dresses, embroideries, etc., all of which *perhaps* the ladies understand. Single copies $3 00.

PARDONED.—We learn that Governor Ellis has granted a pardon to John Simmons, now in Smithville jail, under sentence of death. His execution was to have taken place on Monday next. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Simmons on account of his youth, ignorance, feebleness of mind, and the belief that he acted in obedience to his father's will and influence.

SOME TURNIPS.—J. G. Pickett, Esq., has sent us two turnips raised on his farm in Federal Point district, New Hanover county, which we think would be hard to beat. One of them measures 33¼ inches, and the other 28 inches in circumference. We hardly know the weight but they are heavy—very.

☞ The fire yesterday afternoon originated in a stable in the rear of Mr. Patton's Bakery. The fire was extinguished without any damage farther than the burning of some hay or straw in the stable.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

☞ The case of young Wilkinson, from Bladen, for robbing the United States Mail on the route between Brinkly's Depot, on the W. & M. R. R. and Fayetteville, come to a hearing this week, before the United States' District Court at Raleigh. We learn that the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Bladen jail.

SMALL POX.—We see a report is going the rounds of the State papers, that small pox exists in Wilmington. We learn that there is no case of the disease in the place. Some few cases have, within the last month or two, appeared, but they were immediately sent out of town, to the hospital. There are none even at the hospital at this time.

Another report is going the rounds of the papers, that Bishop Atkinson is sick with the small pox, such is not, nor has it been, the case.

PLAIN, SENSIBLE TALK—BETTER LATE THAN ——. In reply to a northern paper, taking it to task for proposing a license tax on all articles of northern manufacture, brought to the South for sale, the Richmond *Whig* says:

"We only say to them, without passion, without threat, but in calmness and in the candor, as one of the most conservative of Southern men, and one who has fought as hard for union of the opposition, North and South, on patriotic and honorable grounds, as any other man in the land:—adhere to your sectional Republicanism and your sectional Republican organization, and elect a sectional Republican President, and we are two people, for weal or for woe, henceforth and forever! That is our deliberate, sincere, honest belief, without expressing any opinion now as to whether the Union ought to be dissolved for such a cause or not. We only say that it will be."

Execution of John Brown.

It will be seen by our dispatch that this convict paid the penalty due to violated law, yesterday, on the gallows. There was no disturbance. The precautionary measures taken removed all fear of that. He perished by the operation of law like any other murderer, and no abolition canonization can make a martyr of a blood-stained *felon*.

He was a man with one virtue and a thousand crimes. His one virtue was courage. It was almost his only one.

Organization of the House of Representatives.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of Washingtonton, Dec. 1st, states that the Republicans generally, including Mr. Sherman, favor an arrangement with the Pennsylvania anti-Lecompton Democrats, to the effect that Col. Forney shall be elected Clerk after the election of a Republican Speaker. But Pennsylvania influence, under the lead of Simon Cameron, is antagonistic. How the thing will end after the informal caucus of the Opposition, as suggested by the Philadelphia conclave, remains to be seen. It is stated by well posted Republicans that nearly one hundred Opposition members assent to the Philadelphia programme, which, is, in substance, to oppose all speech-making, and proceed to organize the House upon the principle of a just division of patronage among the varied elements of opposition to the administration.

☞ This day, December 2d, 1859, at Charlestown in Virginia, John Brown is condemned to death for treason and murder. It may be well enough for those who knew of this *treason and concealed* it, to read the law concerning such concealment. Sec. 2nd of Act (*Congress*) April 30th, 1790, reads thus:

"If any person or persons, having knowledge of the "commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not as soon as may be disclose and make known "the same to the President of the United States, or "some one of the Judges thereof, or to the President or "Governor of a particular State, or some one of the "Judges or Justices thereof, such person or persons on "conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, "and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

QUERY.—Is it not "levying war," to take by force of arms, the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry?

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

For the Journal.

The Fair in Onslow.

The first Fair of the Onslow Agricultural Society came off at Jacksonville on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th. The crowd which the occasion called forth was the largest by far that we have ever before seen assembled in Onslow; the number was variously estimated from fifteen hundred to three thousand. The exhibition was highly creditable to the people of the county, and was warmly commended by all persons present.

This Society was only organized in June last, and among the pioneers in the cause, who have manifested so much interest and labored with so much zeal and energy for its success, and whose liberal donations have contributed to the extensive preparations of the Fair Grounds, we cannot omit to record the names of E. W. Fonville, President; D. W. Sanders, Owen Huggins, J. M. Francks, E. W. Montfort, Jerome B. Frazel, W. D. Humphrey, Stephen Dixon and E. W. Ward. Jere. Pearsall and I. B. Kelley, of Duplin, were also present and assisted in its organization in June. Maj. Pearsall was prevented from attending our Fair, but Mr. Kelley, with a goodly number from his county, we were glad to see and to welcome.

The exhibition of stock was very large and very good. Mr. B. M. Barry, who was one of the largest contributors, showed some of his fine Devons. Mr. Fonville, two recently imported Ayershire heifers and several Durhams. Mr. Huggins and Mr. W. D. Humphrey, also, several of fine blood. A very large collection of horses and mules was also paraded around the track. Many of the horses were of fine style, speed and blood. The splendid New York stallion, Vito Morgan, a horse of great power, speed and style, and to which was awarded the premium at the Newbern Fair, was purchased by Mr. Cooper Huggins at $1,700.

There were in attendance a considerable number of visitors from the counties of Jones, Craven, Lenoir, Duplin and New Hanover. We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Judge Manly, who honored the occasion with his presence. We believe that the Newbern Progress was the only newspaper represented, and that was in the person of Major W. J. Vestal. We had the pleasure, also, of meeting Mr. Ward, Senator from Jones, and Mr. Bryan, Commoner from Craven. And lastly, though not because they are lastly remembered, we can congratulate the Society upon the large number of ladies who were present. Their contributions very greatly increased the interest of the exhibition. Floral Hall was well filled with a large number and a great variety of specimens of their cunning handwork, and was the great place of resort. There were about thirty paintings, many of them beautiful, and attracted universal attention. Some of them were finished with the most exquisite touch. Among the contributors in this department, we remember, upon inquiring of the receiving agent, the names of Miss Lucretia Huggins, Miss Martha Pearce, Mrs. James M. Wooten, Miss Mary S. Humphrey, and Mr. Russel.

On Friday about 1 o'clock, the President, E. W. Fonville, Esq., announced that the Committee had failed to procure an Orator for the occasion, but there were some gentlemen present whom he would take the liberty to call on, and whom he hoped would respond. He then called out Owen Huggins, Esq., who responded in a practical, well-timed speech. L. W. Humphrey was next called on, who also responded. The President then called on the Hon. Mathias E. Manly. Judge Manly came forward and made a very excellent speech of half an hour, and was listened to with the most respectful attention. He said that he could congratulate the Society upon the success which had attended their effort in holding their first Fair, that he thought it was "an eminent success, one which should be entirely satisfactory to the people of Onslow." The Judge in alluding to himself, with much feeling, expressed the pleasure it gave him to visit the people of Onslow at this time, and to meet and mingle with those who had been friends to him in early life; and we can assure his Honor that the people of Onslow warmly reciprocate those friendly sentiments, and feel grateful to him for his visit.

The speaking being over, the President then read out the names of the successful competitors.

We feel that the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Jerome B. Frazel, receiving agent, and his assitant Mr. A. J. Johnson, and to Col. Montfort, treasurer, for their patient labor and pains-taking during the whole day of Thursday.

For the good management that characterized the whole proceedings, much praise is due to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. E. W. Ward, Chief Marshal, and his gallant and urbane assistants, Mr. Rufus F. Pelletier, Dr. R. W. Ward, Dr. W. R Montfort and Mr. Geo. S. Duffy.

There was a ball both nights of the Fair, in Jacksonville, which was numerously attended. We went to the dancing room about nine o'clock on Thursday night, and was surprised to see so large and gay an assemblage, more than two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present; and the Ball was at its height. The "beauty and chivalry" of Onslow were gathered together; and there were "fair women and brave men" from the counties adjacent. Frank Johnson, (Old Frank,) the inimitable Frank, was there in all his glory. On Friday night it was even more largely attended. From the opening of the Fair on Thursday, 11 o'clock, there seemed to be one round of excitement and pleasure, until the adjournment of Friday night, about 2 o'clock. How many pleasant associations are formed on occasions like this! Then there is the meeting and reunion old friends and their talk of old times—the bonds of friendship renewed and strengthened; new friendships made; pleasant acquaintances formed; but then there comes the morrow and in its train the breaking up and going home; the vain regrets that such interesting associations are formed so soon to be severed; and then the promising to visit soon; and those from a distance to visit the next Fair—but tha's a long time off; the general bidding good-bye—a word that seems to some to bring dessolation with in—but—yet—it is

"——, a word that must be, and hath been—
A sound that makes us linger—yet—farewell."

H.

For the Journal.

How much Higher will They Go?

MR. EDITOR: Observing in your paper a statement of the sale of negroes at Mr. Newkirk's sale, I send you an account of a cash sale which beats it "all hollow." The family, consisting of one man, 53 years old, his wife, 47, and five children—two boys and three girls—ranging in age from 17 to 1 year. The family brought six thousand five hundred dollars. They were common field hands and even good looking. They were bought by a planter in Darlington District, and within five minutes of the completion of the sale a trader offered the planter $7000 for the lot.

Yours, R. R.

Duplin County Agricultural Society.

The Seventh Annual Fair of this Society was held at their Grounds near Kenansville, on the 17th and 18th inst.; and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, the exhibition was such as will compare favorably with "Old Edgecombe," or *even the State Fair itself*, when North Caro ina productions are *only* considered; and I am sustained in this say so by a multitude of visitors, and *one* from Edgecombe county, a gentleman of intelligence and observation. But to the proofs:

The Committee on Cropping report as follows—viz:

Greatest yield upland corn,	1	acre,	Jno Carr, 82 bu.,	$15 00
2d " "	"	1	" A Southerland, 71 b.,	10 00
3d " "	"	1	" Ro B Carr, 69 bu.,	8 00
4th " "	"	1	" G Boney, 67 bu,	5 00
5th " "	"	1	" J Carr, 66 bu.,	dip.
Best yield wheat,	1	acre,	Jere Pearsall. 29 1-2 bush.,	5 00
" " cotton,	1	"	Wm E Hill, 2,900 lbs.,	10 00
2d " "	1	"	2,366 "	5 00
3d " "	1	"	A M Faison, 2,125 "	3 00
4th " "	1	"	E Pearsall, 1,074 "	dip.
Best 3 acres together,			A M Faison, 5,503 "	3 00
Best acre field peas,			Jere Pearsall, 29 bushels	2 00
Best acre sweet potatoes,			W D Carr, 290 bushels,	2 00

[Mrs Julia Loftin, of Wayne, gave a cropping on 1 acre of low land, producing 102½ bushels, not exhibited for a premium.]

The committee on stock cattle reported as follows—viz:

1 Devon bull,	exhibited by	W A Faison,	premium, 4 00
1 " "	"	A M Faison,	" 3 00
1 cross "	"	H Williams,	" 3 00
1 native "	"	W B Middleton,	" 1 00
1 " "	"	D J Middleton,	" 1 00
1 " "	"	J J Whitehead,	" dip.
1 " "	"	W H Williams,	" dip.
Best bull yearling, premium to F J Faison,			2 00
2d " "	"	W B Middleton	1 00
3d and 4th best bull yearling premium and diploma to G W Middleton and G Boney each of			1 00
For 2 calves of fine appearance, by J Q McGowen			
" 3 " " "	by A D McGowan,		
" 3 " " "	by A M Faison,		
" 2 " " "	by " "		

No premium offered, but to *each* a diploma.

Best heifer yearlings, prem.,	J E Hall,		2 00
2d " "	"	W A Faison,	1 00
3d " "	(9 in No.)	H Williams,	dip.
4th " "	(4 in No.)	A D McGowan,	dip.
Best yoke oxen,	J B Carr,		3 00
2d " "	S Herring,		2 00
3d " "	H Bowden,		1 00
4th " "	A M Faison,		diploma.
5th " "	T H Kennair,		"
6th " "	G W Middleton,		"
Best single ox,	A D McGowan,		1 00
2d " "	H J Johnson,		50
3d " "	D A Moore,		diploma.
4th " "	A M Faison,		
5th " "	R M Middleton,		

[The entrance list has been mislaid, and many Cattle on exhibition under this head is not noticed.]

The Committee on milch Cows report as follows, viz:

Best milch cow,	to A M Faison,		4 00
2d " "	to D M Pearsall,		3 00
3d " "	to A D McGowan,		2 00
4th " "	to J B Carr,		1 00
next " "	to J Q McGowan, F J Faison, J E Hall,		dip.
" "	to H Williams, M J Faison, D M Middleton,		"

all had *fine* cows and entitled to diplomas for the same.

In addition to the foregoing, I remember

One good Steer, exhibited by	J Q McGowan,	
Three " "	A M Faison,	
Three " "	A D McGowan,	
One Bull Yearling	Dr. J H Faison,	diploma.
One lot Cattle	H Williams,	"
One "	A D McGowan,	"
One "	A M Faison,	"

and sundry others who desired not to be noticed as on exhibition.

The Committee on Hogs reported as follows, viz:

Largest Hog,	exhibited by	Stephen Herring,	prem. $3 00
2nd " "	"	"	2 50
3rd " "	"	"	2 00
4th " "	"	"	1 00
Best lot of large Hogs,		Benj. Cooper,	3 00
2nd " "		Jere Pearsall,	2 00
Best Boar		Geo. W Middleton,	3 00
2nd "		Wm. B Middleton,	2 00
3rd "		Wm. H Williams,	1 00
4th and 5th best boar,	J J Whitehead and A Southerland, each,		Dip.
Best Sow and Pigs,	by	Harper Williams,	3 00
2nd " "	"	Wm H Williams,	2 00
3rd " "	"	I B Kelley,	1 00
4th " "	"	R M Middleton,	Dip.
Best lot of Shoats,	"	Alsa Southerland,	3 00
2nd " "	"	R M Middleton,	2 00
3rd " "	"	Col. J J Whitehead,	1 00
4th and 5th best lot of Shoats,	J C Mallard, and G W Middleton, each,		Dip.
Best pair of Pigs,	"	G W Middleton,	3 00
2nd " "	"	Wm. F Pearsall,	3 00
3rd " "	"	D. F Jones	2 00
4th " "	"	W B Middleton,	1 00
Best Pig,	"	D F Jones	2 00
2nd " "	"	G W Middleton,	1 00
3rd " "	"	I B Kelley,	50

and in addition to the awards the Committee recommended One fine Sow exhibited by Geo. W Middleton,

One lot of Shoats	"	Elisha Stanly,	
One " "	"	H J Johnson,	
One " "	"	W A Faison,	
One " "	"	A G Mosely,	
One " Pigs,	"	Jere Pearsall,	
One " "	"	Th. H Kinnair,	
One " "	"	B R Cooper,	

and numbers of others that were *good*; indeed, the showing on this item *has not been beaten* in the Old North State.

The Committee on Stock Horses report as follows, viz:

One fine Stallion, Touchstone,	exhibited by	M J Faison and Brothers	$4 00
One fine Stallion, Timoleon,	exhibited by	W B Middleton	2 00
One " "	not N. Carolina,	" A P Shaw,	Dip.
One "	brood Mare,	" W B Middleton	4 00
One " "	"	" Wm A Faison,	3 00
One " "	"	" A D McGowan	2 00
One " "	"	" B R Cooper	1 00

also, Edward Pearsall, J F Shines, Jere Pearsall, B Oliver, Jos R Hatch, H Bowden, A M Faison, W A Faison, D J Middleton, exhibited brood Mares very deserving of notice.

One fine Colt,	under two years,	exhibited by	A M Faison 1 50
One " "	one "	"	" H Bowden 3 00
One " "	" "	"	" W A Faison 2 00
One " "	" "	"	" S Herring 1 00
One pair Mules,		"	" T F Morris 2 00
One " "	" "	"	" H Bowden 1 00
One single "	" "	"	" M Moore 1 00
One lot	" "	"	" D J Middleton 2 00
One Jack,		"	" Lott Owens 1 00
One "		"	" do. Dip.

In addition to this, the Committee recommend

A Colt exhibited by	H Bowden,	W A Faison,	T Hall, diploma
" "	"	D J Middleton and E Pearsall,	"
Also Mules,	"	O B Morrisey and Th. Hall,	"

The Committee on travelling Horses, report as follows, viz:

Best pair of Carriage Horses,		Cooper Huggins,	prem. 4 00
2nd " "	"	Patrick Merritt,	2 00
3rd " "	"	Dr. E W Ward,	1 00
4th " "	"	Dr. R W Ward,	diploma.
Best Buggy Horse,		W W Whitehead,	3 00
2nd " "		J H Pearsall,	1 50
3rd " "		J A Fague,	
4th " "		Wooten and Taylor,	
Best Trotter by A P Shaw (out of the State) time 2.55			
2nd " "		J Barden,	3.10 $3 00
3rd " "		Geo. Williams,	2 00
4th " "		Jas. F Shine,	1 00
Best Racker,		Samuel Torrence,	3 00
2nd " "		H J Carleton,	2 00
3rd " "		T J Moore,	1 00
Best pair Trotters,		Dr. R W Ward,	2 00
" Saddle Horse	"	Daniel T Boney,	3 00
2nd " "	"	Wm. B Middleton,	1 50
Best pair Draft Horses,	by	Jno. D Southerland,	2 00
" "	"	C J Allen,	1 00

Besides these there were valuable Horses exhibited by J B Carr, G W Middleton, P Merritt, A P Shaw, J H Hatch, Th. Hall, John Smith, Jas. F Shine, D A Thompson, Mrs. Hussey, Mr. Cox, Mr. Brown and others, but for which no premiums were offered - - - - diplomas.

The Committee on bacon, pork, flour, meat &c., report viz:

Best lot of bacon hams exhibited by	J B Carr,	prem.	5 00
2nd " "	"	E Pearsall,	" 4 00
3rd " "	"	G W Middleton	" 3 00
4th lot of bacon hams,	by J Q McGowan,	premium	2 00
5th " "	"	I B Kelley,	" 1 00
Best " Lard,	exhibited	W W Whitehead,	" 2 00
2nd " "	"	Thomas Hall,	" 1 00
3rd " "	"	I B Kelley,	" diploma.
Best pickled pork	"	E Pearsall,	" 3 00
2nd " "	"	Th. Hall,	" 2 00

In this exhibition Mr. J Pearsall presented some superior hams, and pickled pork, but asked no premium; and there was also other presentations of bacon and lard by sundry persons deserving notice. - - diplomas.

Best home made flour exhibited by		W. B Middleton,	2 00
" " "	corn meal	" do.	do. 1 00
" " "	do. do.	" do.	do. 1 50

The Committee on manufactures report as follows, viz:

Best riding vehicle,	N. C. made	by B R Hood,	$3 00
2nd do. do.	do. *not* N. C.	by Dr. E W Ward,	2 00
do. do.	do. by C Huggins,		1 00
Best combination plough,	by B R Hood,		2 00
" 12 point	do.	by Col. K. Raiford,	1 00
" cultivator	do.	by J C Mallard,	diploma.
" pair hames,		by H Bowden,	50
" axel tree,		by H J Johnson,	50
" side home tanned leather,		by H Williams,	1 00
" chewing tobacco,		by C J Allen,	1 00
2d best do.	do.	by R Wade,	50
Best set waggon geer,		by C J Allen,	50
do. basket,		by R H Forlan,	50
do. horse cart,		by do. do.	2 00
do. lot boots,		by R J Wallace,	diploma.
do. washing machines,		by R M Bishop,	"
do set of carriage harness,		by Dr. E W Ward,	2 00
do. very neat medicine chest, &c.,		W H Lippitt, Wilmington,	diploma.

Committee on Specimens report as follows, viz:

Best specimen of Seed Corn,	Jno. Green,	prem.	1 00
" "	Sweet Potatoes,	Stephen Herring,	25
" "	Irish,	" G. A. McLammy,	25
" "	Turnips,	Th. H. Kinnair,	25
" "	Seed Rye,	I. B. Kelley,	25
" "	Rice,	I. B. Kelley	1 00
" "	Seed Peas,	Wm. H. Williams,	1 00
" "	Corn Meal,	Bolted, Jas. R. Hurst,	1 00
" "	Home-made Soap,	Mrs. I. B. Kelley,	2 00
Second " "	"	" Mrs. J. H. Faison,	1 00
Best " "	Tallow,	Mrs. J. H. Faison,	1 00
Second " "	"	L. Carr,	50
" "	Cotton,	B. Oliver,	25
" "	Seed Oats,	I. B. Kelley,	25
" "	Pumpkin,	I. B. Kelley,	25
" "	Squash,	H. Williams,	25
" "	Beets,	G. A. McLammy,	25
" "	Pindars,	H. Bowden,	25

The Committee on Ladies' Work, &c., report as follows, viz:

Best Infants' Dress,	tucked,	Miss R. J. Middleton	2 00
" Childs' "	braided,	Mrs. C. F. Pearsall,	2 00
2d " "	" "	A. T. Stanford,	1 00
3d " "	Sack,	Miss S. E. Maultsby,	50
Best Infants' Dress, needle work,		Mrs. A. T. Stanford,	2 00
2d " of Collars, &c.,		" A. T Stanford	1 00
" Infants' Cloak, embroidered,		Mrs. B. D. Ford,	2 00
2d " Sack,		Miss D. Moore,	1 00
" Bed Quilt,		Mrs. James Shines,	5 00
2d " "		E. W. Fonville -	4 00
3d " "		D. T. Boney,	3 00
4th " "		B. R. Cooper,	2 50
5th " "		D. Edwards,	2 00
6th " "		J. W. Outlaw,	1 50

A fine Silk, and Worsted Quilts, by Mrs. J. F. Oliver, of Bladen, each, - - - - - - - - 4 00

Some beautiful Quilts, of extra workmanship, were presented by Misses Olivers, Miss R. Middleton, Mrs. Th. Hall and Miss J. Friar, for exhibition (but not asking a premium,) and decoration only.

Best Tuft Cotton Counterpanes,		Mrs. C. Gillespie,	premium, 2 00
2d "	Cotton Counterpane,	Mrs. D. Edwards,	1 00
3d "	Woven "	" C. B. McGowan,	1 00
2d "	" "	" C. B. McGowan	2 00
3d "	" "	" John Carr,	50
4th "	" "	" J. W. Outlaw,	Dip.
"	Woolen "	" J. W. Outlaw,	2 00
2d "	" "	" J. W. Outlaw,	1 00
3d "	" "	" Wm. Farrior,	50
"	home-made Coat Pattern,	" Dan'l. Bowden,	3 00
2d "	"	" Dan'l. Bowden,	2 00
3d "	"	" A. P. Hightower	1 00
"	Pants Pattern,	" B. R. Cooper,	2 00
2d "	"	" J. A. Bryan,	1 00
3d "	"	" A. P. Hightower	50
"	Vest Pattern,	" A. P. Hightower	1 00
2d "	"	" J. A. Bryan,	50
"	Ladies' Dress Pattern,	Mrs. B. R. Cooper,	1 00
2d "	"	" Mrs. D. A. Moore,	50
"	" Woolen Socks,	Mrs. B. Oliver,	75
"	" Cotton	" Wm. Herring,	75
"	" Blankets,	Mrs. B. Oliver,	1 00
"	" Crotchet Work,	Mrs. W. Herring,	50
"	" "	" " "	Dip.
"	" Fancy Baskets,	Mrs. W. Herring, Diploma and	50
"	" Fancy Painting, &c.,	Miss Mary Black,	1 00
"	" "	" "	Dip
"	Home cultivated Flowers,	Mrs. C. Sprunt,	2 00
"	" "	Mrs. J. Sprunt,	1 00

In addition to the above, there were *many* meritorious articles presented for exhibition, but too late for competition. And in this department was a powder horn of curious and elegant structure, found by Capt. Marshall, of Warren, N. C., during the Revolutionary war, in South Carolina, and was engraved upon it, in good style, the map of South Carolina. Dr. M. H. Murphy, of Nash, who presented this curiosity, (being a bachelor) preferred to have it placed among the ladies.

The Committee on Ladies' Eatables, &c., report as follows, viz:

Best tomato wine,	exhibited by	Mrs J Pearsall,	prem. $1 00
2d " "	"	I B Kelley,	50
Best scuppernong wine,		Mrs J R Hurst,	1 00
2d " "	"	R M Middleton,	50
3d " "	"	E Pearsall,	dip.
Best wild grape		Mrs W Herring,	1 00
3d " "	"	Mrs R M Middleton,	50
Best Isabella "		J R Hurst,	1 00
Best strawberry wine,		" "	1 00
" black bullac "		" I B Kelley,	1 00
" blackberry "		Mr J R Hurst,	50
2d " "		Mrs W Herring,	dip.
Best peach cordial,		Dr Murphy,	50
" apple brandy, 16 y'rs old,